
Guidance for Cultural Resources Management for the U.S. Army Installations, Korea

**Volume I: In-depth Inventory and Assessment for Installations
Surveyed during the 1st Planning Level Survey (PLS)**

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Area II

- Mr. Daryl D. Dempsey and Mr. O-Pong Kwon for Yongsan Garrison and Camp Market

Area III

- Ms. Trienel Hickman and Mr. Sang-Tae Yi for Camp Long
- Ms. Trienel Hickman and Mr. Chin-Song Kim for Camp Humphreys and Pyongtaek CPX Area

Area IV

- Mr. Chang-Kyun Han for Camp Hialeah

ACRONYMS

ACofS	Assistant Chief of Staff
AD	Anno Domini
AR	Army Regulation
Art.	Article
BC	Before Christ
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CPA	Cultural Properties Administration
CPPA	Cultural Properties Protection Act
CPPED	Cultural Properties Protection Enforcement Decree
CPPIO	Cultural Properties Protection Implementation Ordinance
CPX	Command Post Exercise
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
CRMP	Cultural Resources Management Program
DA	Department of Army
DoD	Department of Defense
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
ECAS	Environmental Compliance and Assessment System
EDCFAA	Enforcement Decree Concerning Funeral and Associated Actions
EGS	Environmental Governing Standard
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPO	Environmental Programs Office
FED	Far East District
FGS	Final Governing Standard
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HQDA	Headquarter, Department of Army
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
IMA	Installation Management Agency
IOCFAA	Implementation Ordinance Concerning Funeral and Associated Actions
ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
JSA	Joint Security Area
KNICP	Korean National Institute of Cultural Properties
KORO	Korea Region Office
LCFAA	Law Concerning Funeral and Associated Actions
LPP	Land Partnership Program
MACOM	Major Army Command
MCT	Ministry of Culture and Tourism

MSC	Major Subordinate Command
OCONUS	Outside Continental United States
OEBGD	Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document
PAM	Pamphlet
PLS	Planning Level Survey
ROK	Republic of Korea
SOFA	Status Of Forces Agreement
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
USFK	United States Forces Korea

CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This guidance document was developed to provide a comprehensive assessment of cultural and historic resources as well as management recommendations for preserving the identified resources without sacrificing the operational missions of the Eighth U.S. Army.

The following installation properties were evaluated to assess their significance:

- **Area I:** Camp Casey, Camp Hovey, Camp Castle, Camp Howze, Camp Bonifas and Camp Swiss-Swede
- **Area II:** Yongsan Garrison and Camp Market
- **Area III:** Camp Humphreys, Camp Long and Pyongtaek CPX Area
- **Area IV:** Camp Henry, Camp Carroll and Camp Hialeah

The cultural and historic properties identified at the above-mentioned installations are:

Table 1.1 Summary of the cultural and historic resources by Area

	Area I	Area II	Area III	Area IV	Total
Stone figures	96	9	7	27	139
Graves	45	0	57	9	111
Potentially buried resources	0	0	3	2	5
Stone inscriptions	2	0	0	0	2
Indigenous buildings	0	262	9	32	303
Japanese engineering structures	0	6	0	0	6
Total	143	277	76	70	566

All of the above properties were inventoried using geographic information system (GIS). To facilitate use of the GIS database, a web-based system was developed by employing web enabled GIS technology.

The comprehensive assessment of these properties and resources was conducted through consultation with local historians, archeologists, and historical architects. Some of the cultural properties were identified to date from the 13 to 14 century. The majority of the cultural properties have been preserved in fairly good condition. However, some of them have been abandoned, damaged or are missing. Appropriate protection measures, recommended in this document, need to be implemented to protect them from further damage.

The recommended protection strategy is comprised of the following three objectives:

- Maintaining present conditions
- Complying with pertinent regulations
- Host-nation relations

The best and most effective practice of preserving cultural and historic resources and properties is maintaining their original or current conditions, whenever possible. The CRM's day-to-day management should be focused on maintaining the present conditions and preventing further deterioration of the known resources, as required in United States Forces Korea Environmental Governing Standards (USFK-EGS). A management plan is required to preserve the known properties and mitigate any additional deterioration and adverse effects on these properties.

All of the efforts in preserving the present conditions of known cultural and historic resources and properties are in accordance with regulatory requirements set forth in the USFK-EGS. According to the requirements stated in chapter 12 of the USFK-EGS, each Eighth Army installation has the ultimate responsibility for preserving the known cultural properties, while USFK has notification responsibility of the known resources to Republic of Korea (ROK) officials.

Although complying with ROK laws and regulations is not specifically required in the USFK-EGS, it is a best management practice not to violate any host-nation laws and regulations pertaining to the cultural and historic resources in order to maintain positive relations with the ROK. Cultural and historic resources and properties are sensitive items to Koreans who are proud of their 5,000-year long cultural history. Poor management of the cultural and historic properties could directly impact relations with the host nation, which in turn could adversely affect all aspects of the operational missions of the Eighth Army.

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1. Background

A Planning Level Survey (PLS) for cultural resources was conducted in Fiscal Year (FY) 1999 at over twenty-two selected U.S. Army installations by the Environmental Programs Office (EPO), Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS), Engineer, Eighth U.S. Army. The PLS resulted in the identification and documentation of a variety of cultural and historic resources and properties. These resources included a pagoda, sculptures, inscriptions, and old graves and associated stone figures. Several of the identified resources appear to be of significant cultural and historic value.

In FY 2002, Environmental Branch, Public Works Division of KORO of the IMA, extended the FY99 PLS by conducting in-depth assessment of the previously identified cultural properties with the goal of providing management recommendations. The extension of the PLS included an in-depth survey and assessment of the cultural and historic properties located at fourteen selected installations, based on the results from the FY99 PLS.

This document will serve to assist the installation personnel in identifying the significance of cultural and historic resources located on the installation and achieving compliance with the requirements to accomplish the cultural resources management goals. It provides the inventory of cultural and historic resources, itemized management recommendations and measures in accordance with the appropriate regulations.

2.2. Authority

The USFK-EGS, dated 15 July 1997, is a comprehensive regulatory guideline that provides specific criteria for the environmental protection of the U.S. military installations in Korea. Chapter 12 of the USFK-EGS requires that the USFK devise plans and programs to ensure the proper protection and management of cultural resources (including historic and prehistoric properties) located within the USFK territories.

Army Regulation (AR) 200-4, Cultural Resources Management, dated 1 October 1998, sets forth the primary U.S. Army policy for cultural resource management and

compliance actions. AR 200-4 supports the establishment of the criteria detailed in chapter 12 of the USFK-EGS.

2.3. Goals and Objectives

The goal of the Eighth U.S. Army Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP) is to effectively manage cultural resources without sacrificing or compromising the military operational missions. In order to achieve this goal, it is essential to incorporate cultural resources management issues into installation management program. The objectives for meeting the goal include:

- Identify, recognize, and maintain significant cultural and historic resources
- Meet stewardship requirements
- Coordinate relationships with the host nation

In order to achieve the objectives, the procedure illustrated in figure 1.1 was developed. The FY99 PLS addressed the first stage to provide a reconnaissance-level overview on the existence of cultural properties within the selected installations. This document is designed to address the remaining two tasks in figure 1.1: in-depth assessment and development of management plan and guidance document.

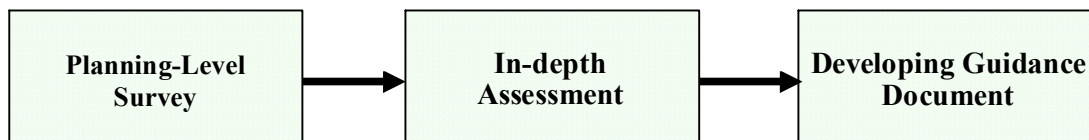


Figure 2.1. Approach developed for the Eighth Army's Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP)

2.4. Program Responsibilities

The following responsibilities are defined in USFK-EGS and AR 200-4.

2.4.1. USFK ACoS, Engineer

The USFK ACoS, Engineer has the responsibility of developing policies for cultural resources management for the Eighth U.S. Army, Korea. The major responsibilities of the USFK ACoS, Engineer include:

- Ensuring that host-nation laws and negotiated agreements and treaties must be incorporated in the Eighth Army's CRMP (AR 200-4). These laws, agreements, and treaties should be clearly addressed and defined in USFK-EGS.
- Notifying ROK officials of the most current inventory of cultural properties and resources located within the area under USFK control through the proper channels (USFK-EGS chapter 12).

Note: In AR200-4, dated October 1998, all responsibilities for cultural resource management, previously assigned to the Assistant Chief of Staff, Engineer, were transferred to the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM).

2.4.2. The Eighth Army Commander

Major responsibilities of the Eighth Army commander include:

- Monitoring installations' CRMP and ensuring that cultural resources management responsibilities are implemented across all the installations (AR 200-4).
- Ensuring that installation cultural resource programs are accurately evaluated when conducting environmental compliance assessments pursuant to AR 200-1 (AR 200-4).
- Assisting installation commanders in establishing reasonable funding priorities and meeting appropriate milestones (AR 200-4).
- Implementing Headquarters, Department of Army (HQDA) cultural resource management policy and guidelines at respective installations (AR 200-4).

2.4.3. Installation Commander

The installation commander has the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that the installation complies with all applicable laws, regulations and directives. Major responsibilities of installation commander include:

- Inventorying cultural properties and resources within the boundaries of the installation.
- Ensuring that personnel and the CRM, performing cultural or archeological resource functions have the requisite subject area expertise in global, national and local histories and cultures.
- Developing sufficient measures and management plans for the protection and preservation of cultural resources identified in the installation inventory and for mitigation of any adverse affects on these resources.
- Reporting any potential cultural properties or resources, or archeological resources to the USFK ACoS, Engineer.
- Ensuring that cultural resource management is integrated with:
 - ✓ Installation training and testing activities
 - ✓ Master planning (AR 210-2)
 - ✓ Environmental impact analysis (AR 200-2)
 - ✓ Natural resources and endangered species management planning
 - ✓ Integrated natural resources management plans (AR 200-3)
 - ✓ Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program

Most of these responsibilities are accomplished by the CRM under the supervision of the Director, Directorate of Public Works (DPW) of each installation.

2.5. Applicable Legislation

The only applicable regulatory requirement to Eighth Army installations or personnel is the USFK-EGS. **It is a sole regulatory standard that the Eighth Army installations must comply with.** As stated in section 2.2, the management of cultural and archeological resources is outlined in chapter 12 of the USFK-EGS.

The contents of chapter 12 of the USFK-EGS were developed from the following guidelines set forth by AR200-4.

- Substantive cultural resource requirements of general applicability included in host nation laws and regulations to the extent practicable, or, when adopted, those requirements identified in the USFK-EGS adopted by DoD Executive Agent.
- International Treaties and Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA).
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Amendments of 1980, Section 402 (16 USC 470a-2).

However, it should be noted that these regulatory guidelines do not set the legal standard with which Eighth Army installations must comply.

The following host-nation laws need to be considered in conjunction with the USFK-EGS in developing and practicing cultural resources management activities, especially those specified in Article (Art.) 12-3-h and 12-3-k of the USFK-EGS:

- Cultural Property Protection Act (CPPA) (2001)
- Cultural Property Protection Enforcement Decree (CPPED) (2002)
- Cultural Property Protection Implementation Ordinance (CPPIO) (2001)